TALK ON SUNDAY OPENING

Dr. Rondthaler Says Some Very Emphatic Things About the Decision.

Chief Justice Fuller Has Given the American Sabbath a Crushing Blow-Says It's an Evasion of Law.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S DECISION. Rev. Dr. Rondthaler Still Thinks the Sun-

day Fair Opening Wrong. Rev. Dr. Rondthaler yesterday preached upon the text, at the Tabernacle Church, found in Matthew xxvii and the eleventh verse: "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." The discourse was a discussion of the decision by Chief Justice Fuller giving the Chicago directory the right to open the fair on Sun-

days. He said, among other things; "The clamorers for a continental Sunday have won. The advocates of the American Sabbath have been beaten. At Chicago there will be no difference between Sunday and any other day of the week. Bishop Potter, of New York, should be happy. Possibly a few exhibits will be covered in recognition of the day, but everything else will be open. It will not be, as many hoped, a place for quiet recreation, but the noise of machinery, the dir of every day traffic, the demand for the hundreds of attendants, the eighty-seven free salcon restaurants, speak easys and holes in the wall, within the grounds, will continue their grind, the running of immense excursion trains calls for thousands of trainmen-sil will entirely

"So far as the fair is a great national en-terprise, Chief Justice Fuller's decision has given our American Sabbath, in which we have delighted, the most severe and crushing blow that it has ever suffered. There have always been gross outrages, but diation of the day of rest."

Dr. Rondthaler then said that his optimism would assert itself and that he took great pleasure in the fact that the executive and legislative departments of the government did not give countenance or co-operation to the open Sunday. He reheld that the directory having accepted the money appropriated with the condition attached that the gates should be closed on Sunday, it is dishonorable in them and constitutes a plain breach of trust to attempt to do anything else. They cannot be held to shelter themselves behind a legal technical principle. Their action in closing the gates for several Sun-days shows what their understanding of the law was, and their efforts to break down the American Sabbath have no proper sanction in the intent of the law. The government, the preacher said, has made an earnest, fair fight to maintain the law as first intended.

The speaker next argued that the controversy has effected a great change in public sentiment. The decision will be recognized as an evasion of the law and trickery. The people will believe the declaration of some leading newspapers that the closing of the gates is a matter of contract and not of

Then, turning from the legal and business aspects of the case, the speaker expressed regret at the defeat of the effort to keep the fair closed for many reasons, prominent among them being the ill effect upon the interests of the workingmen of the country. He continued:

"Affew thousand workingmen will be benefited by a Sunday visit to the fair. But for that privilege they deprive thousands of their fellow-workmen of the first-day rest which the laws of the land grant them. The cry of a multitude of railroad operatives from the one hundred roads centering in Chicago has gone up pleading for one day in seven for rest. But his fellowworkman has given little heed to his

"If the workingman who can go to the fair on Sunday has any heart for his brother he will see that for his enjoyment he is making a slave of his brother. The stock protest from the labor union is the cry against oppression—the protest against the man who has the power grinding the man without power under his beel. Every workingman that goes to the fair on Sun-day declares to his fellow-workingman on the train, on the steamboat, and in the employ of the exposition, 'I only cry against oppression when I suffer-when the shoe pinches me-I don't care when you sufferwhen I can have a good time at your ex-

pense it is nothing to me.' "So, after all, the labor union is not such a holy of holies as we are bidden to regard it by some authorities. It is not, it seems, such a Damon-Pythias combination as we are expected to see it. Beyond the small circle of workingmen either benefited or hurt by the opening of the exposition gates, there are millions who cannot go to thefair, yet there can be little doubt that they will be affected by the issues of this contest. The Columbian exposition is great national enterprise. In a thousand ways it is an educator. It is a great university for the sixty millions of our population. The exposition will be an authority on many questions not indirectly settled by the phraseology of law. An open fair Sunday demands the work and labor of thousands for the benefit of other thousands. It thereby establishes a national precedent against the workingman. Precedents create public opinion and public opinion often does more to decide the comfort or discomfort of the individual than

all the written law of the land. The precedent of open gates at the great national exposition will have more effect upon open factories, and open stores, and open railroads than all the protests and resolutions of labor unions. "If I were a laboring man in the usual ac-

ceptance of that term, if I were a laboring man I would most vehemently protest against an open Sunday at the exposition on the ground that it would most surely bring me ultimately into the slavery of an open Sunday in my own department of work. I would regard it as the pry that opens my own workshop on Sunday. Of course the average workingman will not see this. He will think of his right to strike if he is compelled to work on Sunday, and will not remember how few strikes have benefited the strikers. The average workingman is not a student of history and does not recognize the tremendous power of precedent. I believe I am the true friend of the workingman when earnestly protest against an open Sunday. for I thereby do what I can to preserve for him his God-granted privilege of one day's rest in seven. I am protesting for the workingman in the words of the text: The Sabbath was made for man-it was made for his benefit. The first benefit that the hardworking man needs is rest-not the greatest, perhaps, but the first is resthe will die without it. In France, it is said, there are no workingmen at work over forty-five years of agethey die at that age, or are cast out as useless because they have not the one-seventh of time for rest. The Sabbath was made for every man and woman who works and gets tired.

"Then every busy man and woman needs with rest the enjoyment of home and family. When I protest against an open Sunday I am pleading for the highest interests of the home. The Sabbath was made for man that he might have one day in seven for the development of home life, which is as saered and holy in God's sight as heaven, His

The sermon closed with a discussion of the subject from the purely religious point of view. The point was that the Sabbath

The best known writers on domestic science, as Marion Harland, Mrs. McBride. Mrs. Parker and Emily Hayes, and teachers of cookery, as Mrs. Rorer, Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Dearborn. use and recommend Cleveland's Baking Powder.

was ordained for the spiritual development of the race of men.

WISDOM FOR GRADUATES.

Sermon by Dr. Cleveland, Full of the Mest of the Word, Expressed in a Happy Way. The services at the Meridian-street M. E. Church yesterday were arranged with a view to the entertainment of the graduating class of the High School and their friends. The seats reserved in the body of the church for their use were all filled, and the balance of the church was packed. The text was taken, I Timothy vi, 19: "Laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come that they may lay up for eternal life." The discourse was received with great enthusiasm. It abounded in epigrammatic truth and pungent sayings. It was in part as follows:

This institutional enterprise of the High School ought to be very dear to us all. No work more important is being done in our city. In assuming to preach to this large class of graduates no apology is needed.

My own heart has prompted me to do it; if
I shrank from it I should have to apologize

to myself.

Having laid a good foundation, may you follow on to know, and to enter some good college as soon as possible. There are so many college men in every place and work of life that if you have not a college education you will be at a disadvantage in the struggle of life. For college education, as a preparation for manly achieving in the world, there is no substitute. The shortest road to the best success lies along the way of the college curriculum. In this coinion all mature men of observation and wisdom would agree. The college is a whole world in itself, spending four years in which, as a preparation for enterprise in the larger world of life, is an economy of time, of means and of energy.

Be diligent readers of the best books. Do not read any bad books. There are more good books than you will ever have time to read. The most harmful books are those that breathe a cynical, sneering and coarsened spirit. Avoid such, even though they may be called religious. The spirit they breathe blights and kills their readers. You cannot afford to inoculate yourselves with the poison of discouragement and bitterness. Make it the binding law of your lives to read at least a few pages in some good book every day. We need to know good books that we may avoid the errors and mistakes that have harmed other people, and may know the truths and virtues, the ways and methods that have belped and blessed them. And yet, even the best books cannot do everything for us. A pound of nature is worth a ton of books. The best knowledge is knowledge at first hand, from observation of na-ture and life. Books are not a substitute for such knowledge. A single day in the forest of Arden, by rocks rills, among the trees and ferns, in the grasses and the clover, with the chaffinches and the woodrobins, is better than a whole month indoors with John Burroughs and Richard Jefferies, charming as are those writers. Books can only help our intelligence; they cannot impart it. Only he can get much from books who brings much to them. If we are ourselves careful observers of nature, of men and of things, and in our own thoughts dwell much on what we have seen, and heard, and experienced, then the books in which is recorded what other people have observed, experienced and thought, will greatly help us. I hope you will become familiar with the great English poets, taking one of them at a time, and dwelling with him until you know his attitude, his thought and feeling, and catch his spirit. The poets are the true prophets of life, and the artists of speech, of thought and emotion.

Indulge hopeful views. Hopeful persons are not much troubled by the passing shadows that now and then fall on every path. Be hopeful for yourselves. Godlike qualities and possibilities are in each one of you. Give them a chance. Only by hopefulness, steadily maintained, can we continue the greatness native to us and achieve the greatness possible to us. The climbing instincts and faculties that are in us, impelling us to high intellectual and moral enterprises, are the noblest of all our instincts and faculties. So soon as our views

of life sour on us, we are done for. Maintain spiritual wakefulness. Our time is daytime. Spiritual realities and meanings are always within the range of their vision who are wakeful in the least, They who are obedient to their visions of truth and goodness organic in nature and supremely assertive in history, cannot be turned back by event nor by their fellowmen. Good is in the heart of things and at the roots of life. Whatever is bad has the universe against it. It is prudent and sensible to be goed. The devil is a fool. His defeat is in the constitution of things. To the completely rational mind the good life is the only life worth living. Christ perceived that virtue is enough. By that he conquered. To see that is the supremest of visions. God is not all located in the creeds and the churches, but dwells at the foundations of the oceans and the mountains, in the enfoldings of the light and of the clouds, and in the mind of every man, and is having to do with each one of as, here, and there, and within us. A hearty recognition of Him, and a little fervency in only way to get the gospel abroad over the His behalf, would bring to us such new creation and joyfulness as in the days of June | make it so beautiful that all people will the sun brings to our old gray earth. We take to it. always have Him for stay, for resource, for hope and for strength.

ity. If you have peculiarities, be thankful. God has had a special thought concerning you, and you need not to mistake yourself for somebedy else. Bring your peculiarities modestly to the front, and harness them into doing something other people do net do. Originality is not so common that you need to hide yours away behind the oustomary and the conventional. Are you different from other people? He sure to remain so, and do it good naturedly. Whatever may be your line of talent, keep to it. It is God who made you what you are and placed you where you are. In this He has had an idea and purpose. Do not defraud him. You are divine and your lot is divine. You do not have to apologize and you need not be sahamed. False to yourself, you are weak and worse than nothing. Every one who is what and where God made him is beau-tiful. Each man should be content to shine with his own light, to live his own life, to wear his own clothes, to speak with his own tongue, to dig in his own field, and to do it with his own spade. Consult God for yourself; you have as good a right to go to him as any body has. Take your orders direct from the Commander-in-chief. To do this is the secret of all creative power and of all self-respect. Each one's largest strength and truest success is in his strictly minding his own business and going forward with his own fragment.

Maintain and assert your own individual-

Never regard circumstances as against you. Circumstances afford us our opportunity; they are the fiber we are to twist and weave into character and destiny. We are to master them and compel them to yield us service. Whatever they are we must live our life bravely and largely. To live our life nobly is the great thing. The worst thing that can befall us is the lessening of our life and the enthusiasms of it. You need not to bother yourselves about the future, except to remember that what we are and do now determine the harvests that shall be. The sensible mind will never consent to become stagnant. An unaggressive goodness, a stupid goodness, is no goodness. Heaven is not down the hill, but up the hill, where it ought to be. To rest on our oars is to glide into the whiripool and be shut in by the night. To stop growing is to decay and die.

Try to do good things. Most people who

are stupid are stupid because they never

really tried to be anything else but stupid. Try to do some really good thing and you will know how difficult all good work is, and will have taken the first step towards realizing your better self and your destiny. A large element in genius consists in earnestness and hard work. Cultivate the graces of readiness and thoroughness. The habitual temper of being prepared is the corner stone of all great achieving. It is in vain that the door of opportunity opens to us if we are not prepared to enter it. The commonest and prosiest days and moments are filled with infinite consequence because by our use of them we get ourselves ready for those days of greater opportunity which condition and determine all our career, all our becoming most dangerous one and the only one from and doing in this world. Nothing can be which serious results are in any way anwell done that is not thoroughly done, and nothing can be thoroughly done for the doing of which we are not thoroughly prepared. Botched work is often worse than no work at all. It is an impudence on our part and an imposition upon the the bone. If the istter is the case, serious public when we thrust ourselves forward re-ults are not looked for, but if the ball with offers to do work which we cannot do | has lodged in the knee joint the wound is

thoroughly and for the doing of which we | considered a very dangerous one.

short cut to any honest and worthy success. The graces of readiness and thoroughness are conditioned in the habit of always taking pains and of making haste

Do not borrow trouble and do not worry. Worry is a fever that takes out the very marrow of our strength and of our faculty. If we borrow troubles, we shall have difficulty in managing these troubles that are culty in managing these troubles that are our own. If there are good things you do not possess, think of how many and great things you do possess, God, Christ, nature, life, things present and things to come and a whole long eternity to grow in. Do not wait for anything. There is nothing to wait for. Your life is now happening and will not happen again. Time does nothing but glide by and leave us older. We must, by endeavor, move ourselves forward and get things done. It is an awful thing to make our life a long sonmambulism, filled only with sleep and fitful dreams, and then be in danger of getting awake, by and by, in the middle of the night, and of not being able to sleep any more.

not being able to sleep any more.

Do not allow your plous faith in goodness and in your vocation, as appointed by God, to be disturbed by the theological controversies that are making much noise in the world just now. The questions in such debate are seldom vital questions, they are usually aside and in the rear of the real thought of the age, and have very little to do with our growth in knowledge, in goodness, or in civilization. Do you remember Charles Kingsley's trenchant saying? "God's kingdom is not a kingdom of fanatics, yelling for doctrine, but of willing, loving and obedient hearts."

Search out some noble cause that promises a real benefit to your neighbors, and devote yourselves to it. Master some of the social problems that press for solution. Live for new ideas and new benefits. Do what you can to improve the life and happiness of people here in our city. Have for the great object of you life something other than yourself. Be instructed and enthusiastic Americans. Live a nineteenth enthusiastic Americans. Live a nineteenth century life. Keep your eyes to the front of your brain, where God has placed them. Say in plain English and affirmatively what you have to say and do not debate nor become partisan. Be frank, be simple, be direct. Believe in God, in Christ, in your neighbors, in yourselves, in the future, and be hopeful. Grow the best wheat and be sure to make no bad bread of good flour. Never fret; never whine. Sleep eight hours in every twenty-four. Eat three meals a day. Keep clear of biliousness. Shun the Be kind to the poor. Sympathize with the sophomore. Send flowers to the sick. Pay your debts. Return the books and umbrellas that you have borrowed. Say your prayers daily. Never let those who have believed in you and have toiled for you be disappointed in you. Never cause anyone to justly say you did him wrong. Stay young as long as you live. Pead the sayings of Jesus and order the way of your conduct by His precepts.

ADORNING THE SCRIPTURES.

Rev. Frank O. Ballard, of Austin, Ill., the Memorial Church. Rev. Frank O. Ballard, of Austin, near Chicago, filled the Memorial Church pulpit last night, preaching an able sermon from the text "Exhort servants that they may adorn the doctrine," Titus it, 10, It was strange, said he, that Titus assigned such a duty to the lowest classes, for the servants in those days were slaves and oftentimes degraded. It would at first seem that this duty would fall to the apostles. From the text, the minister showed that it was the duty of every one to beautify the doctrine of Christianity, and the burden of the sermon was to show how to make the Scriptures beautiful by putting the spirit of them into human lives. It is necessary for people to make Christianity attractive in order to win other people to it. The reason so many people are not Christians is not on account of the religion, but on account of the failure of so many people who assume to be Christians. Oftentimes people are prejudiced against a cause on account of the people who are act-

ively espousing it.
Followers of Christ cannot improve the verbal forms of the Scriptures, cannot improve the beautiful speech as it fell, but they can change the verbal forms into vital forms. They can turn the forms into their lives, so that men can see the Scriptures in a new light. Words bave a meaning according to the experience of those to whom they are addressed. Words are signs; they do not express, they only sug-gest. Some people buy handsome Bibles and put them on their tables without hardly opening them; others take the Bible and put it in their hearts. Beauty is not an extra thing; it is the perfection. Beauty in man or woman represents the perfect health and happiness. There is a beautiful way of doing everything, and when men take the beautiful way of reading the Scriptures and putting them in their hearts then they reach the happiest state on earth. Some people give grudgingly, and spoil the effect of one of the injunctions of Christ; others give in a beautiful manner and add to their own happiness. It is this way of making the gospel beautiful by living examples that adorns the Scriptures. The

THE COURT RECORD.

SUPERIOR COURT. Room 2-James W. Harper, Judge. Effie Harmon vs. Milas Harmon; divorce. Tried by court and taken under advisement. Sarah E. Hailman vs. George F. Hailman; divorce. Tried by court and taken under

Lewis J. Highland et al. vs. Butler University; to set aside sale and decree. Dismissed: costs paid. Mollie Snapp vs. Robert Snapp; divorce.

Tried by court; divorce granted plaintiff.

Room 3-Pliny W. Bartholomew, Judge. Ella Farrell vs. John T. Farrell: divorce. Divorce granted: name restored to Ella Trusler. Hattie M. Hendrix vs. Alex. Hendrix divorce. Divorce granted, with custody of

Mary J. Meek vs. Richard Meek; divorce, Divorce granted; custody of child given to plaintiff. Fred Nolting vs. William J. Richards;

sprinkling suit. Dismissed and costs paid New Suits Filed. R. B. Jerusalem vs. Frank L. Smith; possession of personal property. Room 1. R. B. Jerusalem vs. R. D. Hobbs; possession of personal property. Room 2. Sarah Kinney vs. John Davy; partition.

Room 3. Robert Buck vs. Winburn F. Conrad et al.: mechanic's lien. Margaret Ronyer, Administratrix, vs Wm. L. Berryman; note. Room 8. Joseph C. Campbell va. Willie Campbell; divorce. Room 1. Marion Trust and Loan Association vs.

George M. Foster et al.; to foreclose mortgage. Room 1. CIRCUIT COURT. Edger A. Brown, Judge.

Susan Harvey vs. Hannah Rhodes et al.; to quiet title. Trial by court. Finding for plaintiff and title quieted in her. The Wadsworth Watch Case Company vs. Louis Hass; on note. Trial by court. Judgment for plaintift for \$719.80. Sophia Spannuth vs. Caroline Poehler; slander. Motion for new trial overruled. Mary Brown vs. Joseph F. Brown: annulment of marriage. Trial by court. Find-John T. Snyder vs. Mary A. Snyder: divorce. Tried by court.

on note. Trial by jury. Jury out. (Hon. Francis J. Reinhard, special judge.) New Sunts Filed. Minnie Snyder vs. Frank L. Rumford; Scott Smith vs. Sarah Smith; divorce.

Oliver P. Royster vs. Mary E. Hogsbire;

Henderson's Condition. The condition of Lon Henderson, the burglar wounded in the fight with detectives McGuff and Thornton, remains about the same as it was Saturday night, after the shooting. The wound in the knee is the ticipated. In this wound the hospital physicians have as yet been unable to lo-cate the ball and it is not known whether it lodged in the knee joint or is imbeded in



PRICE IS ON ALL CANS, TO BE GENUINE.

DISPLAYS AT THE BIG FAIR

Some Indianapolis Manufacturers Have Notable Exhibits.

A \$10,000 Challenge-Building a Rice Mill-An Old and Prosperous Industry -Industrial Notes.

While it is a truthful pity that the State of Indiana does not hold up its end among the States in exhibits at the world's fair, there are some notable exhibits there from this State, and particularly from this city. It would be difficult to conceive anything more complete in its line than the display made by the Jenney Motor Company. Then the chief beauty of the Indiana building is in the postoffice put in by the Keyless Lock Company, of this city. It is handsomely fitted out in quartered oak and stained glass, with silver and gold mountings. The company has offered a challenge of \$10,000 that it is the most beautiful and complete postoffice in the world.

An expert engineer who had spent several days at the fair, after a careful examination and investigation, states that the most perfect operating engines at the world's fair are a marine engine exhibited by a German manufacturer and the 1,500horse-power exhibited by the Atlas engine works, of Indianapolis, of the compound type. The German engine is an upright. He states that a number of expert engineers expressed themselves in a similar manner. The big engine which runs the world's fair buildings was built at shops in Milwaukee, is of the triple-expansioncylinder type, and engineers of experience soon see that it does not operate perfectly, the upper cylinder not cutting-off at all, the lower cylinder cutting-off short, which leaves the middle cylinder practically all the work to do. With the Atlas engine and the German marine engine the operation is perfect in all its parts, and both are proving an interesting study for those well informed on mechanical engineering.

Building Rice Mills. Notwithstanding the duliness of the early spring, betokening an unsatisfactory season's business in many branches of manufacturing, orders are reported as coming in at Nordyke & Marmon Company's works in a manner to make things particularly cheerful over at their place. Within the last week orders have been secured for complete plants at Whitacre, Va., Green Bay, Wis., Loysburg, Pa., Seymour, Ind. Mauston, Wis., Mohawk, Tenn., and Kalispel, Mont. Another order of recent date is one for a rice mill of 1,000 barrels daily capacity, to be located at Crowley, La. This order covers the complete equipment, and in it will be a number of new appliances, designed by the Nordyke & Marmon Company. Few persons comprehend or even give a thought to how rice is prepared for the market, much less to the machinery employed in its preparation or the expense of equipping a modern rice mill of the capacity stated. The rice comes to the mill after having been threshed on ordinary threshing machines, very much in appearance like barley. The coarse, fibrous buil, called the "paddy," has to be removed, then the delicate inner covering or cuticle and all with the least possible earth, said the minister, in closing, is to | breakage to the rice grains. The difficulty of this operation and the delicacy of the machinery may be appreciated when it is known that is is almost impossible to buil a grain of rice with the tingers without breaking it. This operation of removing the hulls is only a small part of the process. The Nordyke & Marmon Company is the only concern in the world manufacturing a complete line of pounders, hullers, reels, polishers, brushes, cleaners, special fans and other special machinery for the equipment of a large rice mill. The result is that Indianapolis has the distiction of

> erator. A Prosperous Industry.

furnishing all the large rice mills, and of

being the Mecca of many a rice-mill op-

One of Indianapolis's oldest and most prosperous industries is that of A. Burdsal & Co., the company being now composed of Mr. A. Burdsal and several of the employes who have long been connected with the establishment. Mr. Burdsal established this plant in 1878 in a small building on South Pennsylvania street. In 1876 he enlarged the plant, putting in twelve mills where but six had been used. Since then be has three times enlarged, having just completed extensive improvements, and he now occupies with his plant one building four stories high, 148 by 75 feet, another three stories high 140 by 60, another 140 by 25 two stories high, and still another 140 by 20 one story high. The works have in operation seventy-five mills and produce ten tons of paste paint, five hundred gallons of liquid paints, and two tons of putty per day, employing about sixty men and women. A very superior 175 horse-power engine has just been started. of Brown build. Mr. Burdsal attributes much of his success to sticking close to business and treating his employes kindly and squarely. Fred Poehler, his foreman. has been with the works since they were established in 1873, and William Drinkut since 1878, and a large per cent. of his employes have been with the establishment a number of years.

A Powerful Press. The Indianapolis cabinet works last week received from Hamilton, O., a large and

powerful hydrostatio glue press. Under their present method of gluing veneering. etc., they occupy a large room, have 150 presses and employ fourteen men to look after them. The new hyrdrostatic gine press will occupy but one-tenth the room and with it two men will do more than fourteen under the present methods of press work. The press has a pressure of 60,000 pounds to the square inch and is the largest ever built for doing this class of

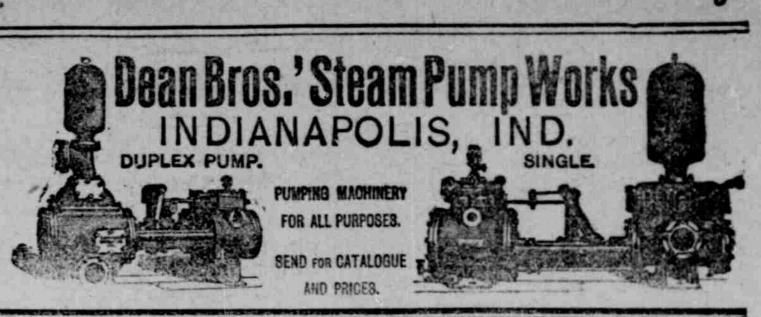
Industrial Notes.

Dean Bros. will commence to-day working nine hours and but half a day on Saturday. The Eagle machine works are now run-

Saturdays. E. C. Atkins & Co. have discharged a number of men, and those retained work but eight hours.

The Western Furniture Company will today begin working but nine hours and but one-half day on Saturday. Knight & Jillson last week put in a natural gas plant at Redkey, Ind., which re-

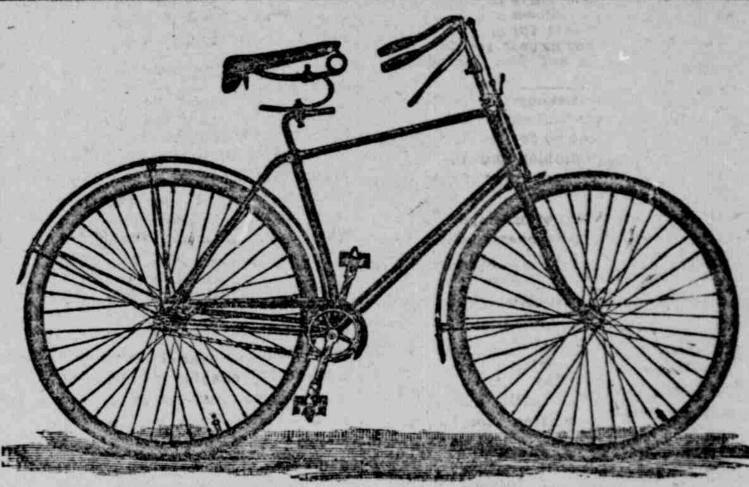
quired thirteen miles of large pipe. The lumber dealers and planing-mill men report business spasmodic with them, good one week and dull the next. They



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SPECIAL COUPON ling less than 10 cents.					
			phylin are a		

state that fewer small houses are going up this year, the loan associations being more cantious in making loans.

The Indianapolis Chair Company, which has been shut down for two weeks to make repairs, will resume operations this

Indianapolis is again cutting something of a figure as a grain market. Last week dealers and shippers here handled 278 car-

Justus Adams says that the brick manufacturers are having dull times and are now selling brick 50 cents to \$1 lower than in June last year.

Business with the bicycle companies continues unusually brisk and the three leading manufactories are unable to fill orders as promptly as they desire to.

The contract to do the brick work for the new Turners' Hall was let last week to John Martin. Over one million of brick Will be used in its construction. D. M. Parry, President of the Parry Man-

ufacturing Company, says that never in the history of the works have their orders been larger, and never were their collections better. Seventy-five men were dismissed at the

shops of the Big Four last week. Most of them were surplus men who were employed during the rush to get the passenger equipment in order. Nelson Morris & Co. will move into their new building, on Kentucky avenue, this

forty to forty-five carloads of dressed The dealers in harvest machines at Indianapolis distribute every harvest season from this point eight million pounds of binding twine. At no point in the country

week. They now handle on this market

is the distribution greater per annum. To complete the handsome chimney stack at the new electric light works a heavy iron cap is to be placed on its top. The cap will be raised to its resting place in sixteen pieces, each weighing between 600 and 700 pounds.

One of the new enterprises is that of Ensey & Smith, manufacturers of galvanized iron cornice and metal ceilings. The company has leased the building Mrs. Sherman built for a "merry-go-round," on Sixth street, near Illinois street. The receipts of hogs are increasing, and

Kingan & Co. are now killing from 1,200 to 1,500 a day, and the Moore Packing Company about three hundred a day. Both will increase their business as hogs become more plenty. A good many of those slaughtered are brought quite a distance. The Hoosier Sweat Collar Company has got its repairs completed, and started up

last week with about one hundred persons at work, sixty of them girls. These works have twenty-four large-sized Singer sewing machines which are operated by the girls, and are run by a thirty horse-power An idea may be formed of the importance of Indianapolis as a distributing point

of machinery in the fact that fifteen manufacturers of threshers and portable engines have general agents, who have wellequipped offices located here. Up to date thirty-six patents have been issued for threshing machines.

It is stated that the strike of the four thousand furniture manufactory employes at Cincinnati has been of advantage to the manufacturers of furniture at Indianapolis, they having been called on to fill orders which the Cincinnati furniture manufactories could not fill on account of the strike, which is still on.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Company has now been in operation one year, and has been a very prosperous enterprise, the books showing that during the year \$2,000,-000 worth of goods have been handled by the house, about 30 per cent. of it being imported goods. Among the imported goods recently handled were seven thousand boxes of tin plate for can manufacturers. ning but eight hours a day and are idle on At one time as high as \$800,000 worth of goods have been in store in the three buildings, and as high as 16) carloads of freight have been handled at the warehouse in one month.

> Not Enough of the Sidewalk. Redding Scott, a negro, was arrested yesterday by Patroiman Curran for assaulting a man on Metrill street on Decoration day. When asked why he assaulted the man, Scott replied, "The Jew would not give me enough of the side

INDIANA FAIRS.

The following is a list, with dates, of the

various fairs of Indiana: July 4 and 5-Bedford Fair and Trotting Association; Frank O. Stannard, sec.

Aug. 7 to 11—Bridgeton Union Agricultural Society;

Bridgeton; F. M. Miller, sec.

Aug. 7 to 11—Tipton County Fair Company; Tipton; W. R. Oglesbay, sec. Aug. 8 to 11—Wayne County Fair Association; Ha gerstown; J. F. Hartley, sec.

Aug. 8 to 11—Henry, Madison and Delaware Agricultural Society; Middletown; F. B. Miller, sec.

Aug. 8 to 11—Jennings County Joint Stock Agricultural Association; North Vernon; Wm.G. Norris, sec.

Aug. 14 to 18—Delaware Agricultural and Mechanical; Muncle; M. S. Claypool sec.

Aug. 14 to 18—Hamilton County Agricultural Association; Sheridan; W. J. Woods, sec. Aug. 15 to 18-Jefferson County Fair Association Madison; S. E. Haigh, sec.

Aug. 21 to 26—Oakland City Agricultural and Industrial Society; Oakland City; W. C. Miller, sec.

Aug. 21 to 25—Hancock Coun y Agricultural Soclety; Greenfield; Marion Steele, sec.

Aug. 21 to 25—Parke County Agricultural Associa-

tion; Rockville; J. E. Allen, sec Aug, 21 to 26-Daviess County fair; Washington; W. F. Axtell, sec. Aug. 22 to 25-Washington County Fair Association; Salem; E. W. Menaugh, sec. Aug. 28 to Sept. 2-Clinton County Agricultural Society; Frankfort, Joseph Heavilow, sec Aug. 28 to Sept. 2—Harrison county fair; Corydon; Aug. 28 to Sept. 2-Warren County Agricultural Association: Boonville; Wm. L. Barker, sec.

Aug. 28 to Sept. 2—Clark County Agricultural Associatio; Charlestown; J. M. McMillan, sec. Aug. 29 to Sept. 1-Switzerland and Onio Agricultural Society; East Enterprise; W. H. Madison, sec. Aug. 29 to Sept. 2—Johnson County Agricultural As-sociation; Franklin; W. S. Young, sec.

Aug. 29 to Sept. 2—Decatur County Agricultural Society; Greensburg; Ed Kessing, sec.
Aug. 29 to Sept. 2—Randolph Union Agricultural Society; Winchester; D. E. Haufman, sec.
Aug. 29 to Sept. 2—Grange Jubilee and Agricultural Association; Wirt Station; T. H. Watlington, sec.
Sept. 4 to 9—Floya County Fair Association; New Albany; C. W. Schindler, sec. Sept. 4 to 8-Benton and Warren Agricultural Asso ciation; Boswell; W. H. McKnight, sec. Sept. 4 to 9—Spencer County Agricultural and In dustrial Society; Chrisney; P. C. Jolly, sec. Sept. 4 to 8—Tippecanoe County Agricultural Association; Lafayette; A. Wallace, sec. Sept. 4 to 9—Pike County Agricultural Association; Petersburg; T. W. Brumfield, sec. Sept. 5 to 9-Shelby County Joint Stock Association; Shelbyville; E. E. Stroup, sec. Sept. 3 to 8-Putnam Agricultural Association; Bain-

bridge; A. R. Allison, sec. Sept. 4 to 9-Sullivan County Agricultural Association; Sullivan; Een J. Davis, sec.
Sept. 11 to 15-Montgomery Union Agricultural Society; Crawfordsville; W. W. Morgan, sec. Sept. 12 to 15—Newton County Agricultural Association; Morocco; G. W. Royster, sec.
Sept. 11 to 16—Fairmount Fair; Fairmount; J D. Sept. 11 to 16-Gibson County Fair Association Princeton; S. Vet. Strain, sec. Sept. 12 to 15-Rush County Agricultural Society. Rushville; J. Q. Thomas, sec. Sept. 12 to 15—Washington County Fair Association Sept. 12 to 16-Warren Tri-County Agricultural

Society; Warren; John H. Thompson, sec. Sept. 12 to 16—Bedford Fair Association; Bedford Frank Stannard, sec. Sept. 18 to 23-Indiana State fair; Indianapolis; Charles F. Kennedy, sec. Sept. 18 to 23-Perry A. ricultural and Mechanical Association; Rome; W. Wheeler, sec. Sept. 18 to 23—Greens County Central fair; Bloomneld; T. T. Pringle, sec.
Sept. 19 to 22—Wabash County Fair Association;
Wabash; G. B. Fawley, sec.
Sept. 19 to 22—Marshall County Agricultural and
Industrial Asso'Un; Plymouth; S. N. Stevens, sec.
Sept. 19 to 22—Porter County Agricultural Society;

Valparaiso; E. S. Beach, sec.
Sept. 19 to 22—Steuben County Agricultural Association; Angola; H. L. Haston, sec.
Sept. 18 to 22—Fountain, Warren and Vermillion Agricultural Association; Covington; W. T. Ward Sept. 25 to 29-Eastern Indiana Agricultural Asso

ciation; Kendaliville; J. S. Conlogue, sec. Sept. 25 to 30—Spencer County Fair Association; Hockport; C. M. Partridge, sec. Sept. 25 to 29—Vermillion County Fair Association; Caynga; J. S. Grondyke, sec. Sept. 25 to 29-Jay County Agricultural and Joint Stock Company; Portland; G. W. Burgman, sec. Sept. 26 to 29-Tri-County Agricultural Society; North Manchester; D. W. Krisher, sec. Sept. 26 to 29-Jackson County Fair Association; Seymour; C. A. Saltmarsh, sec. Sept. 26 to 30-Monroe County Agricultural Association; Bloomington; C. R. Worrall, sec. Sept. 27 to 29-Bremen Agricultural Society; Bremen; I. L. D. Lesler, sec. Sept. 26 to 30-The Southern Indiana District Fair

Association; Mt. Vernon; C. W. Lichtenberger, sec. Sept. 25 to 29-Poplar Grove A., H. and M. Association; Poplar Grove; R. T. Barbour, sec. Oct. 2 to 5-Eikhart County Agricultural Society Goshen; E. E. Drake, sec. Oct. 2 to 6-Lagrange Fair Association; Lagrange; Oct. 3 to 7-Huntington County Agricultural Society; Huntington; H. M. Purviance, sec.
Oct. 3 to 6-Lake County Agricultural Association;
Crown Point; W. C. Nicholson, sec.
Oct. 3 to 6-Maxinkuckee Agricultural Association;

Culver Park; E. S. Freeze, sec. Culver Park; E. S. Freeze, 886.

Oct. 3 to 7—Vermillion County Joint Stock Association; Newport; J. Richardson, 886.

Oct. 3 to 6—Marshall County Agricultural and Industrial Associatin; Plymouth; S. N. Stephens, 886.

Oct. 4 to 7—Whitley County Agricultural and Melumbia City; F. J. Helier, 886.

Oct. 9 to 14—Knox County Agricultural and Mechanical Society; Vincennes; J. W. Emison, 886.

Oct. 9 to 13—Northeastern Indiana Agricultural Association; Waterloo; J. G. Johnson, 886.

Oct. 10 to 13—The Bourban Fair Association; Bourbon; G. D. Eitinger, 886.

bon; G. D. Ettinger, sec. Oct. 11 to 13 – Farmers' Unoin Fair Association; New Carlisle; W. H. Deacon, sec.